Out of Many Aspirants Five Legislative Candidates Are Nominated to Take Care of Democracy First and the State Later.

The adjourned session of the Democratic county convention, at Tomlinson Hall, vesterday afternoon, to nominate five candidates on the legislative ticket, was not as harmonious as some of the party leaders desired. They had no chance to arrange matters satisfactorily before the chairman, W. E. English, called the convention to order. As it was a factional spirit prevailed, and disputes among the delegates were numerous. The greatest cause of contention was the question of proxies, it being claimed that a number of the delegates had no authority to cast any other votes than their own. A row of a most disgraceful character sprung up in the twenty-fifth ward soon after the roll had been called. One delegate insisted that he had the written proxy of one Daniel O'Brien, which was duly challenged by John Foley. Chairman English, however, decided , that no proxy would recognized unless it was presented in writing to the secretary. O'Brien's friends, defeated in this, changed their tactics and claimed the vote of a delegate named Smith, who was represented by two proxies, Dennis O'Brien and Daniel O'Brien, the former having just entered the hall. Dennis claimed that Smith gave him his proxy on April 19, when the first conven-tion was held, but Daniel insisted that he had received a written proxy from Smith no later than yesterday morning. Dennis O'Brien's cause was championed by John out has Dennis O'Brien a written

"No, he hasn't," replied Mr. Higgins; "No matter what he wants," said the

chairman. "His proxy cannot be recognized unless he has written authority from the man he proposes to represent."

"All right," yelled Mr. Higgins at the top of his voice. "You can rule that way if you want to, but I'll be d—d if I don't challenge every proxy in this hall this aft-

Mr. Higgins's declaration of war elicited bisses instead of cheers among the other delegates, and, with one voice, the fight in the Twenty-fifth ward was cried down.

The convention then settled down to work. The roll was first called for the nomination of one candidate from the out townships, and the following were placed in nomination: Harvey R. Matthews, Edward Little, William A. Anderson, William R. Toll, Hiram W. Mille, John A. Kirwin, William J. Lewis, George W. Julian and J. H. Swails. Mr. Matthews was nominated on the first ballot, by a vote of 439. The other candidates had votes ranging from 8 to 79.

Three hours were spent in the selection of the other four candidates, the contests of the other four candidates, the contests in several instances being bitter to the extreme. At the call for nominations fifty delegates sprang to their feet, each to present the name of a favorite candidate or to offer a second to one already announced. The work was finally systematized, however, and the following nominations were made: Dorman N. Davidson, Jesse D. Hamrick, J. J. Cooper, Frederick Mack, J. F. White, Henry Thienes, J. C. McClosky, M. W. Carr, J. W. Gates, J. E. Beller, Wood Canfield, Virgil R. Brown, F. W. Gaul, John W. Kern, George G. Tanner, John R. McFee, William Langstaff, J. E. McCullough, John Coleman, S. E. Urmston, A. C. Ayres, A. B. Young, Otto Meyer, T. E. Johnson, M. H. Rice, John A. Irwin, W. E. Niblack, George Carter and W. F. Christian. On the first ballot no nomination was made, but on the second Mr. ion was made, but on the second Mr. Thienes received a majority of the votes cast. McCullough and McClosky were nominated on the third ballot, and Mr. Mack on the fourth.

ek...... 41 On the fourth bailot the names of Cooper, Hamrick, Carr, McFee and Brown were withdrawn. The voting showed very clearly that Mr. Mack would be in the lead, and to save time his nomination was made unanimous on motion of Mr. Canfield.

The committee on relolutions then reported, recommending correction of the assessment laws, action against class legis-lation in the public schools, and the neces-sity of State protection to laboring men against monopolies. Without listening to the resolution as they were read, the dele-gates voted for them unanimously and the

The voting by ballots for the eight high-est candidates was as follows:

McCloskey 96 McCullough 46

convention adjourned.

Labor Candidate Shut Out. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 31 .- The join Democratic convention of Allen and Huntington counties was held in this city this afternoon, to nominate a joint Representative. The names of W. S. Oppenheim and George R. Hench, both of this city, were placed in nomination. Mr. Hench declined, and moved the unanimous nomination of Mr. Oppenheim. The motion was carried.
and Mr. Oppenheim declared the nominee
of the convention. Mr. Hench, who is a
member of the Trades and Labor Council,
was backed by the labor element, but stood no show against the regular clique

HOW EVERY ONE CAN GET A HOME.

Investments on Which Capitalists Can Turn a

Penny or Two in Selling Houses. A reporter of the Journal remarked to Mr. Gibson, the architect, recently, that it is strange people cannot buy houses and lots on the monthly payment or rental plan in Indianapolis the same as they can in other cities. "They can buy houses and lots on that plan in this city," said the architect. "A great many houses have been sold in that way, but it is confined to particular locations, and in some instances locations not desirable; and again. there are conditions imposed which are not satisfactory. I bear in mind a house that was built on the installment plan, and which is being paid for at the rate of \$15 a mouth. The lot on which the house is situated is valued at \$400. The improvement cost \$900, a total of \$1,300. The purchaser paid \$300 in cash, and there remained unpaid \$1,000. The interest on \$1,000 at 6 per cent. is \$60 a year, but as the volume of interest is reduced as the payments are made the actual interest for the full period averages about one-half of \$60, or \$30 for the year. To make this point clear I will state it in another way. The principal is being reduced as the monthly payments are made. As the pay-ments advance the amount of interest necessarily decreases, as there is not so much principal on which to pay interest. As a matter of fact, one pays 6 per cent. interest on just one-half of \$1,000 for the thing, the average interest on the full period at 3 per cent. Thus, one is paying an average of interest of \$30 a year. And if he pays \$15 a month it would be a payment of \$180 a year for principal and interest. of \$180 a year for principal and interest, \$150 of which would apply to the principal. Thus it is that in six years and eight months the one paying \$15 a month will own the house and lot."

"Is there any other plan?" asked the re-

months the one paying \$15 a month will own the house and lot."

"Is there any other plant" asked the reporter.

"The same general principles would apply under any circumstances, even where the detail is different."

Mr. Gibson replied. "There is another plan of accomplishing the same result. An association or individual may buy for cash a house or lot, or buy a lot and build a house on it and sell it at a fair price to one who wishes to occupy it as a home.

A contract in lieu of a deed is first made, in

which the buyer agrees to pay in a certain amount per month. As soon as one-fourth or one-third of the agreed value of the property is paid he is given a deed, while the balance of the purchase money is secured to the seller by a mortgage on the property. In a case of this kind it is usual that onetenth of the value of the property be paid in cash. It is possible to dispose of large quantities of well-located property on this plan, and, if systematically carried out, will pay a handsome return to a capitalist."

"How could investment of this character be accomplished?"

be accomplished?" "The proper way to arrange to build homes, as I understand it, would be to secure a tract of land on an electric line, and lay off the ground and improve it as is done in first-class cities. The streets should be paved with asphalt, brick or macadam. Stone curbs should be provided, and grass-plots between the street and side-walk. The sidewalk should be of cement of the best quality. Sewers, water and both kinds of gas should be provided. The house-drainage connections should be separate and distinct from the storm water sewers; that is, there should be two distinct systems, one for house drainage, and one for storm water. There should be no connection between the two. Both kinds of gas and water should be piped to each lot. The lots should be graded as they are intended to remain. This thing is being done in other cities where people are fully alive, and large fortunes are being made by those engaged in the enterprises. It is something different from an addition laid out with a few oak stakes and a thin sprinkling of gravel on the supposed streets. It takes the wind power of many real-estate agents, the cost of much printer's ink, and the scattering energy of many others to move town-field lots. The more complete enterprise of which I speak would sell itself. Arguments would not be necessary. Good streets, water, gas, first-class sanitary arrangements would be argument sufficient. Houses on every third or fifth lot could be built and sold on one of the plans I have mentioned. They should be houses per manent, houses free from flim-flams, houses that would not show decay before they were paid for. This does not necessarily mean houses that are expensive, but houses with part of the expense left off. They can be picturesque, beautiful, and in every way attractive, but without the horny, sense-less jug-sawing, and disturbance in applied wood-work, which adds to the expense and detracts from the permanency and artistic qualities of a structure."

CHAT WITH THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

He Is Enjoying Life, Is Pleased with Washington, but Holds Fast to Indianapolis.

Attorney-general Miller is in the city for a few days. A Journal reporter found him yesterday afternoon at the law office he so long occupied with President Harrison, but which now bears the names of Winter & Elam. He seemed to fit the environments, and was in a specially good humor. The Attorney-general appears to be enjoying good health, and his face bears a strong tan, accumulated, as he explained, in two installments, part on a recent trip to Fortress Monroe, and the remainder at Cleveland. "We had a great time at Cleveland," said Mr. Miller. "I think the most magnificent demonstration lever witnessed. It was four and a half miles from the central part of the city to the cemetery, and the streets, the entire distance, were lined with people, while the elevated ground outside was covered with spectators. There was the greatest enthusiasm.
The people evidently have a strong affection for the memory of Garfield, which is deep-seated and likely to live long."

The Attorney-general explained that he would be here until Tuesday, having come

out to look after some private business affairs. He has not been here since last October, and, remarking upon the fact that eight months had elapsed, there was a decided inflection of regret in his voice, as he is a thorough Indianapolitan. He was asked if he had been able to adapt himself to Washington life. "Washington life," he said in reply, "is pleasant. The people one meets are interesting. There were, of course, disagreeable things at first, but most of them are now passed. I now find more time for professional duties. There are a great number of cases in the Supreme Court this year, and next year there will probably be more. The Department of Justice has be-come a great administrative department. Aside from the Territories there are about seventy districts, and all this makes a great

deal of business." The Attorney-general was asked about Florida affairs, especially about Cottrell, of Cedar Keys. He smiled broadly and his eyes twinkled at the suggestion that this bad man would be a fine subject for a poem the Hoosier poet. "The marshals trying to get Mayor Cottrell," remarked, "and I think they The new marshal in the Jackson ville district has taken hold and has thus far arrested six of the election-fraud parties, who are under indictment. I shink he will get more." Mr. Miller is stopping at the Denison, and appears to be enjoying the time

CLOSE OF THE SCHOOL YEAR.

Exhibitions of Reading and Art in the Girls' Classical School.

The annual exhibition of reading and voice culture by pupils of the lower departments of the Girls' Classical School was given yesterday afternoon before a large audience in the school gymnasium. Mr. T C. Steele was judge of the drawing exhibit of the school, and prizes were awarded in the upper classes to those whose work has been drawing from casts, from nature and from life. The prize was given to Miss Elizabeth Hough. Honorable mention was made of Miss Annie Dye and Miss Margaret Weideman. The lower classes drew from flats, and the prize was awarded to Miss Myla Coburn, with honorable men-tion of Miss Pearl Landers and Miss Carrie Craig. Miss Anna Hasselman, who was not a candidate for the prizes, had some fine work in the exhibit. The prizes are given by Miss Bessie Hendricks, and will be presented in the opera-house on Friday

Commencement Exercises. The class of 1890 of the Indianapolis Institute for Young Ladies comprises Bertha May Flack, Margaret Nicholson, Flora Kate Anderegg, Delia P. Ramsey, Florence E. Huntsinger and Fannie C. Root. The commencement will occur at Y. M. C. A. Hall Tuesday evening of next week. Art receptions will be held on the afternoons of Saturday and Monday at the corner of Pennsylvania and St. Joe streets. The collegiate exercises will occur Monday evening, the 9th, and the preparatory exercises on the afternoon of the Tuesday fol-

An exhibition of drawings, executed by the pupils of the Indianapolis Industrial School, will be open at No. 120 East Mary-land street to-day. The exhibition will continue through the week, being open to visitors each evening.

John F. Ruckle's Grave. Among the special decoration ceremonies at Crown Hill, on Friday, were those of the John F. Ruckle Post, G. A. R., at the grave of the soldier whose name the post bears. The veterans were assisted by the John F. Ruckle Woman's Relief Corps. Mrs. Lillie Snyder directed the musical feature of the programme.

Why He Wants a Divorce. Charles Kirschoft filed a suit yesterday for a divorce from Minnie Kirschoff, to whom he was married Sept. 5, 1889. Last January, he says, he went home and found

Board of Trade Meetings.

The membership committee of the Board of Trade will mest to-morrow morning at

FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR

Necessities of the Moment Have Led to the Invention of Tools by Workingmen.

Many Beautiful Designs in Furniture and Wood-Work Also Come from Men Who Earn Their Wages at the Bench-Notes.

The perfection which has been attained in machinery in the past few years would seem to leave but little room for the exercise of inventive genius on the part of the laboring classes as helps in their work. But there is hardly a shop in this city or a house in process of construction where there is not some contrivance, the product of the laborer's genius and utilized in his work to his own and his employer's advantage. In the majority of instances these inventions or helps have had their birth in the necessities of the moment and have become the common property of all laboring men engaged in the trade where they can be used with profit. In the main they are used without a thought of their origin and with but a faint memory of the time when they did not exist. Patents on these products of the laborer's genius are never thought of, for many of them could hardly be patented, and have been used so long that a proprietary right would hardly be recognized, even if the inventor could establish an undoubted claim to it. The earpenter's "kit" is practically the same today that it has been for years, for in this class of tools there have been few recent improvements, except in the high grade of metal of which they are made. With the same tools, however, the carpenter has learned to produce results that are comparable to those of machinery, both in exactness and in the saving of time, and one of the recognized elements of a first-class carpenter is ability to invent methods for meeting all exigencies which arise in conforming to the architect's plans. Nearly every one that has undertaken to erect a dwelling has found that changes from the original plans were advisable, and these changes are almost invariably pointed out by the workmen engaged in construction. As the "extras" are no small part of a contractor's profits, a foreman who can suggest improvements upon the architect's plans is invaluable to an employer, and such a one usually commands the very best wages and has constant employment. The miter-box, the straight-edge, the plumb-ball, are indis-

pensable to the carpenter, and they are all the product of his own hand; but indispensable as they are, no one ever thought of patenting them or, perhaps, thought them worthy of patent. With them, however, he makes joints that water cannot penetrate, sets the frame-work with hair-breadth exactness, and runs lines that never fail to connect as intended, or furnish unerring guides for the saw and the plane. It is in the cabinet-shops and in the up-holstering departments of the local manufactories, however, that the inventive genius of the laboring man is seen in its most attractive forms. The odd shapes in chairs, sideboards, divans, center-tables, dressing-cases and numerous other articles, which have become so popular in late years, are all due to the ingenuity and taste of the men employed in the several departments, and furnish the most attractive features of such establishments. Here there are two separate and distinct objects to be reached. The first is to produce a frame that will reach the requirements of oddity in style and be symmetrical in proportion. Some of the frame-makers of the city regard this as requiring the very best of skill, and special designers are employed, men who do nothing but keep their brains at work to demonstrate that "there is something new under the sun." In one or two instances the men thus employed have been sent to other cities to get ideas in odd shapes, and one factory sent its designer to Paris on a like mission. The divan, or Paris on a like mission. The divan, or double chair, made in the form of the letter S, is one of the latest and oddest inventions in chairs. The idea must have been born in the mind of some young mechanic who went to see his girl every Sunday and delighted in that face-to-face attitude so common to lovers. But the frame-maker is but one of the geniuses whose talents are necessary in securing approbation and consequent sale. The upholsterer performs an important part, and after all the odd shape would be nothing without the beauty of finish that he adds. To suit the trimming to the particular style of frame, to place

to the particular style of frame, to place the pillow in exactly the right position, neither too high nor too low, to place the springs just where they will give the greatest amount of ease, are matters that are reached, not by mere accident, but by close study of the design on which the upholsterer must build. The fact that the chair or divan, when it leaves his hands, is a thing of beauty, one in which it is a pleasure to sit, and from which it is pain to rise, testifies to his genius, and causes the rise, testifies to his genius, and causes the foot-sore and weary to sing anthems in his Not the least important of the many who are employed in the shops and planing-mills of this city are the door-makers and the stair-builders. The latter, especially, are becoming important factors in the shops, and the old method of building a stairway in the house as it is being erected has given place to newer ideas and far better results. In a measure, it has become a

separate and distinct branch of the carpenter's trade, and Indianapolis has a number of these artisans who do not pretend to do anything else. Carving accompanies this branch of the trade, both in door-making and stair-building, and the city can boast of some very excellent designs in carving which have been made here, and have attracted much attention.

Hard Rules for Sewing Women. The attempt to organize the sewing girls into a union seems somewhat difficult. Not over ten or twelve attended the meeting at Mansur Hall last night, where they were briefly addressed by Mr. Kennedy. He expressed the thought that if the sewing women knew what a union would accomplish for them there would not be so much indifference shown on their part. Still further effort will be made, as there are fifty girls in one of the largest factories who have signed an agreement to join a union. In this factory, it is said, the girls are charged 25 cents a week for steam power and 5 cents per week rent for the chair each uses at her machine. They are paid 90 cents a dozen for making cassimere pantaloons with five pockets, and are fined 60 cents if they break five or more machine-needles in a week. Their earnings average \$5 and \$6 a

Labor Notes. Omaha clerks want shorter bours. Cincinnati teamsters are organizing. Denver city hands work eight hours. Brooklyn has an early-closing society.

New York has a united Hebrew trades-Matches are packed one thousand boxes a There are five million union men in

America. New Haven unions are boycotting all New Haven beer. English amalgamated carpenters sent \$5,000 to Boston strikers.

A Detroit electric company insures its employes for \$5,000 each. Denver carriage-makers talk of asking nine hours and ten hours' pay. Southern negroes are being imported North to compete with Italians.

Lowell merchants talk of closing each night except Friday and Saturday. A leading McKeesport, Pa., merchant has adopted the nine-hour day for all employes by adjusting the hours for each employe. Reading, Pa., unions have induced the newspapers to omit publication on July 4. so that no other business could have an ex-

cuse for being open. Real Estate and Building. The realty market has been fairly active during the past week. Ninety pieces of property were represented in the deeds filed for record, the total consideration being \$4,-697,217. Of that amount \$4,680,030 was in

deeds recorded yesterday. This large amount is due to the final transfer of the

local gas plants to the Central Trust Com-pany of New York, the last deeds therefor pany of New York, the last deeds therefor representing \$750,000 and \$3,875,000. John Shellenberger during the week sold his property on the corner of New Jersey and North streets to Mrs. Rebecca Wilkison for \$6,500. Daniel P. Erwin sold the Carey property on Illinois street, near Michigan, to Theodore P. Haughey, for \$15,-000. The Erdelmeyer Block, Nos. 56 to 66 South Alabama street, is to be sold at auction next Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. It has been occupied by the Adams fruit-packing establishment. Several manufacturing firms from other cities are expected to bid on the property. During the past week tifty-one building permits were issued, representing a total outlay of \$149,-550.

INCIDENT IN MR. MURPHY'S LIFE.

A Tragedy That Saved for the Welfare of Men One of Great Heart and Generous Impulse.

In a conversation at the Denison the other evening, the name of Francis Murphy, the great temperance evangelist, came up. "I suppose," remarked a gentleman, "from what I see in the newspapers from time to time, that Mr. Murphy, who is now a citizen of the world, is claimed by Indianapolis more than by any spot on earth. His visits here are frequent, and two of his sons and their families live here. I was a resident of Portland, Me., when the unfortunate occurrence took place that reresulted providentially in good to so many human beings. The circumstance is one to which Mr. Murphy no longer refers in his public utterances, and only occasionally among friends in conversation. He does not make a secret of it, but he does not herald it, and when he mentions it at all, does so with the deepest contrition."
"Tell us the story," said one of the lis-

"There can be no objection to telling it. as it will give an insight into the fervid emotional nature of Mr. Murphy, and ac-count for his great sympathy for men who are in the thralldom of passion and of drink. In 1869 Francis Murphy was proprietor of the Bradley Hotel, at the corner of India and Commercial streets, in Portland, opposite the landing of the St. John boats. On the morning of Sept. 3 a party of travelers from a boat came up to the hotel for breakfast. After they had washed up and had gone into the eating-room, Mr. Murphy found one of them remaining in the bar-room with his face in his hands. He asked him if he was not going to breakfast, and the reply was made that he had no money. Francis Murphy told him to go and get breakfast and it would be all right. The man then said that he did not feel well, and would like a glass of liquor. A glance at his face showed that he had been on a debauch, and the liquor was given him, as he really needed it. He was a tailor, without money, and a stranger. Mr. Murphy felt sorry for him, and told him if he would avoid drink and get work he would trust him for a week's board. The man seemed grateful, and procured work in a tailor's shop near by. Two days after that, unknown to Mr. Murphy, he began to drink again, and a few days later, while drunk, he insulted a lady boarder while at supper. After supper he seized her while she was going to her room. Her outhouse to the rescue, and Mr. Murphy ranup-stairs and took hold of the tailor to get him down-stairs. He resisted some, but Mr. Murphy, whose grip is like steel, got him down to a landing eleven steps from the floor. There the man, who was also muscular, tried to throw the landlord over the banisters. He failed, and Mr. Murphy threw him over. The man did not seem hurt, and started to go up the stairs a second time, but was forced back, and a policeman was called, who took him to the stations have tion-house. "That night the tailor was very ill. medical examination showed a slight fracture of the skull, and in a few days

the poor fellow died. It is pretty clear that if the man's brain had not been congested by alcohol so tracic a termination would not have followed. Francis Murphy was arrested and tried. The case was before Judge Goddard, and the prosecuting attorney was William P. Frye, now United States Senator from Maine. He was convicted of manslaughter, a verdict that, when the cooler judgment came to the people of Portland, was looked upon as monstrous. One thing that operated against Mr. Murphy before the jury was that the insinuation was subtly presented to them that the tailor had got his liquor at the hotel bar. As a matter of fact, the only drop of liquor he had in Mr. Murphy's house was the one glass given him on the morning of his arrival. The case was appealed and Mr. Murphy was let out on bail, but the charge of manslaughter still hung over him. He had been, although a generous, openhanded man, quite thrifty in his business, but all his property was now gone to de-fray the expenses of his trial. His family abyss of dark dispair, and he drank to such

in jail as a place of safety. "It was while in jail," said the relator, in conclusion, "that Captain Sturtevant, of whom he often speaks in his lectures, visited the jail and held religious meetings there. He reclaimed Francis Murphy, who became thoroughly converted. The result of the appeal was that Mr. Murphy was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. After he came out he was helped to enter upon the work which has made his name a household word all over the United States and also through Great Britain. The development of Francis Murphy from what he was to what he soon became, is something wonderful."

wild excess that his friends had him placed

AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCHES.

Diocesan Convention of Indiana and the Series of Events Connected with It. The fifty-third annual convention of the diocese of Indiana will meet in Christ Church, on the Circle, Tuesday and Wednesday. This convention will be composed of all the clergy of the Episcopal Church in the State of Indiana, and delegates from the parishes and missions, some sixty-five in number. It will be presided over by the bishop of the diocese, and at the opening session Tuesday evening the bishop is to deliver his annual address, reviewing the work of the diocese for the past year. Wednesday, at 8 A. M., morning prayer and litany is to be said; at 9 A. M. holy communion will be celebrated, after which the routine business of the convention is to be taken up. and reports from the different committees will be received. The members of the convention are to be entertained at lunch in the chapel of Christ Church Wednesday, from 12:80 to 2 P. M., by the Episcopal Church ladies of Indianapolis. From 5 to 7 P. M., Wednesday, Bishop and Mrs. Knickerbacker will receive the members of the convention and at the episcopal residence. At 7:45 P. M. a missionary meeting is to be held, when the annual report of the Board of Missions of the diocese will be read and addresses on missionary topics delivered by different clergymen in attendance. This meeting is always of great interest. In connection with the convention the sixth anniversary of the Woman's Auxiliary, representing the work of the women of the diocese, is to occur. The opening service for this will be held in Christ Church Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The sermon on this occasion will be by the Rev. Clinton Locke. D. D., of G. ace Church. Chicago, an old friend of Bishop Knickerbacker.

After the sermon the holy communion will be celebrated by the bishop, and the annual report of the society will be read by Miss Upfold, diocesan secretary. Lunch be served in the chapel at 1 o'clock. An afternoon session will be held, beginning at 2 P. M., when Mrs. Locke will address the ladies, and papers on missionary work, prepared by the ladies, will be read.

Sunday-School Anniversary. The Indianapolis Sunday-school Association will hold its anniversary exercises this afternoon and evening. At 4:30 o'clock a conference of delegates from the various Sunday-schools in the city will occur at the Second Presbyterian Church. At night, in Roberts Park Church, the formal presentation of the society's work will be pointees.

The New York Store

ESTABLISHED 1853.)

GREAT SALE

100 dozen at 20c. 100 dozen at 25c. 100 dozen at 35c.

100 dozen at 45c. A specially fine Mitt at 50c.

One line with the new narrow embroidery, perfect fitting, at 50c. Children's Black Silk Mitts, all sizes, at 25c and 35c.

We are closing out a small line of Ladies' extra size genuine French Lace Mitts at \$1 a pair.

To inaugurate this sale and give it a good send-off, we shall offer you 200 dozen all-silk Mitts at

 $12\frac{1}{2}$ c a Pair.

Seventy-five pieces Torchon and Cluny Laces, with inserting to match, just the goods for Curtains and Tidies, all to be closed out at exact half price.

Ladies' Linen Collars. 50 dozen will be closed out at

5 Cents Each. These are our regular 10c and 1212c

Here Are Bargains.

LAUNDERED SHIRTS.

Small plaits, open and close fronts, sizes from 14 to 1712, regular prices \$1 and \$1.15, we offer them at one-fourth

UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS.

Regular price, 8712c, sizes, 14, 17, 1712. Regular price \$1, sizes 14, 1412, 17, 1712; all offered you at one-fourth less. The Laundered and Unlaundered Shirts are all first-class, but we have not a full line of sizes in these particular lines, which is the reason why we offer them at one-fourth less than the regular prices.

MEN'S LINEN COLLARS.

Five styles, all sizes. To close them out we make the price 5c. They are

LIGHT SILK TIES.

About twenty dozen regular 25c Ties We make this price just one-half-TWELVE AND ONE-HALF CENTS.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

We have no room for them. The sizes are 1412, 1512, 16, 17. The prices are 65c, \$1, \$1.50, and these are the reduced prices, but we give one-quarter off besides. Only a few dozen of them.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF. All of our Trimmed Hats are offered

you at one-quarter less than the marked prices. This includes all our Pattern Hats and Bonnets.

CLOTH GARMENTS.

One-quarter off on all Capes, Circulars and Newmarkets for spring and summer. wear. They are just what are wanted

SUMMER CORSETS. We have all sizes.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. The past week we have sold a great many pieces. Customers are buying for

GAUZE UNDERWEAR. A very good quality for 25c.

future wants, as the prices are very low.

JERSEY RIBBED UNDERWEAR. Very good for 10c, and first-rate at 20c; also all the finer qualities.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR We are closing out.

CARRIAGE ROBES. From 50c to \$2. A very good Linen Robe for \$1.

OUTING FLANNELS. In great variety.

Our Shoe Department.

We are ready with Oxford Ties and Slippers; also, all grades of Button Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children.

Prices Always in Plain Figures.

The New York Store

CUT DOWN YOUR ICE BILL. For some years we have been trying to get our patrons a refrigerator that we could recommend in all respects, and we have now succeeded. "THE CHALLENGE ICEBERG," it is called, and it is as nearly perfect as a refrigerator can be built. The dry-air principle of it is correct; it uses less ice, and keeps food colder and better than anything in the market; it has a perfect lock, which is an important feature; and, in all respects, we can conscientiously say that the "Challenge Iceberg Refrigerator" is a paragon of perfection. Call or send for circular. WM. H. BENNETT, 38 South Meridian street.

made in reports from officers, addresses by Rev. Dr. Rondthaler and the Rev. W. F. Taylor and Professor Jones, superintendent of public schools. A class of twenty-eight, having completed the two years' course in the training department, will receive di-plomas, and the officers-elect will be in-stalled.

Christ Church.

This evening at Christ Church its annual meeting will be held, and the occasion will also mark the second anniversary of Rev. J. Hilliard Ranger's pastorate. The church and its two missions, St. George's and St. Philip's (colored), are in a very prosperous condition. Financially they are better off than they have been for years, and their growth in membership is also very encouraging. During Mr. Ranger's pastorate over one hundred have been confirmed. At St. George's, Rev. W. H. Bamford, twenty-six were confirmed, and at St. James, which Mrs. Reginald Hall built and labors in, there is also a good increase. Bishop Knick-erbacker will assist in the services to-night.

Services and Meetings. C. P. Jacobs will address the young men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, at 4 o'clock

Mr. and Mrs. Doutney will commence a two weeks' series of gospel temperance meetings, at Masonic Hall, next Saturday. To-day is children's day at the Central Christian Church, and the pastor will preach for the children on appropriate

The call to the pastorate of the Black-

ford-street Congregational Church has been accepted by the Rev. F. N. Dexter, of The Rev. I. N. Clark, of Kansas City, will preach at the South-street Baptist Church this morning, where he once served

Rev. M. D. Edwards, of St. Paul, Minn., who is visiting his sister, Mrs. F. W. Chis-lett, will preach at the Second Presbyterian Church this morning. "The History and Symbolism of the Amer-

ican Flag" will be the topic of the Rev. E. D. Daniels's discourse, this evening, at the chapel, No. 333 North Alabama street. Memorial services will take place tonight at Olive-street Presbyterian Church, The choir will sing Chaplain Lozier's last song, dedicated to Mrs. John A. Logan. Bishop Taylor will be at the Roberts Park class-meeting and preach at Meridianstreet Church this morning. In the evening he will preach at Central-avenue

Luther Benson vill, on Wednesday of this week, leave for the Pacific coast. He is called there for a series of lectures. He will address the Military Park Sunday meeting this afternoon, at 3:30.

An interesting programme will be given at the Third Christian Sunday-school this morning, at 9 o'clock, it being "Children's day." Instead of the regular lesson there will be special music and recitations, and instrumental music by the Irvin children. At the meeting of St. Paul's Society yesterday afternoon, at the parsonage, the annual election of officers was held and the result was: President, Rev. Dr. J. S. Jenckes; vice-president, Mrs. J. S. Jenckes; treasurer, Mrs. S. Elliott Perkins; secretary, Mrs. John W. Jones.

Marriage Licenses. Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Theodoro McGuire and Mary Metzner. Charles R. Ayres and Eliza O. Walsh, Hubert Sickinger and Justina Stuecke, Elmer F. Gilpin and Leda B. Hills, John E. Maizes and Lulu A. Swearinge.

Commissions Received. Governor Hovey received yesterday from President Harrison the commissions of the

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choice for 75c per yard. One pattern of wide Black Lace, formerly sold for \$4.25 per yard, your choice for \$2.90. One pattern formerly sold for \$3.50 per yard, your choice for

\$2.35. 25 dozen of Ladies' Black Jerseys, formerly sold from \$1.25 to \$3.50 each, all go for \$1 each.

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